

THE SOUTHERNER.

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TARBOROUGH:

APRIL 17, 1852.

Communications on Farming, Free Schools and Education generally would be very acceptable.

Communications must be handed in by Wednesday evening; and must be accompanied by a responsible name, or they will certainly not be published.

We learn, with regret, that J. J. Phippen, Esq., was while riding from Town to his plantation, a few days since, thrown from his horse by a stroke of paralysis and has entirely lost the use of one side.

Fire! Fire!!

On Saturday night last, the stable of Mrs. Francis L. Dancy, containing a high blooded mare of Mr. Jno. S. Dancy's, three horses belonging to Panola, three of her own horses, a carriage, a buggy, and a large quantity of fodder, hay and grain, was entirely consumed. Loss \$1400.

When we think of the loss of life, and of its inhuman, fiendish mode of destruction, we can but regret the necessity that in nature's organism, it should have been so arranged that such hell-deservers should escape, even for a moment, the awful doom which they so well merit. And yet, if such cruel and depraved incendiaries, have not lost their entire humanity, a hell has surely begun within them, which draws its slow, lingering pains to a sure yet dreadful consummation.

On Wednesday night, the exciting fire alarm was again heard in our village. The same or a kindred evil spirit had again been at his foul work, and by morning \$800 worth of resin, belonging to Messrs Pitt & Son, was but a crisp.

The distillery was saved by the laborious exertions of our Fire Company, (to whom much praise is due,) aided by the services, willingly and freely offered, of many of our citizens. The negroes merit notice, for their spirited and voluntary exertions.

Such a quick repetition, calls for energetic and determined efforts, to forestall this one or band of terrible destroyers. The outworks have been taken, the citadel may be attacked next. Let every good citizen then be on the alert. Let our patrol be strict. Let our fire Company prepare well their equipments and be always ready for action. Let our Commissioners see to the state of our pumps and give to the Company such aid as it may ask. Let all be ready, for we know not the hour.

Hope Lodge Farm.

We presume, that there is not in Edgecombe a farm, more illustrative of our great advancement in the science of Agriculture, than the one whose name has this article. Formerly owned by one of the noted farmers of Edgecombe, and then considered as in a high state of cultivation, its numerous important, lasting improvements exhibit strikingly the progressive development of which, even the leading farms of the county have proved susceptible, and presage the eminence in "high farming" which Edgecombe is likely to attain.

The improvements are characteristic of the whole-souled energy of the proprietor. The ditches, being improperly located, were unhesitatingly filled and the whole farm, at great expense, judiciously and effectively re-ditched. The negro-cabins, damp and unwholesome, were taken down and comfortably refitted. In truth, Mr. Bulluck has completely renovated the whole farm; and his immense compost heaps, his cheerful, healthy, active set of slaves, his shrewd, gentlemanly overseer, foretell a rich reward for his labors.

One word about overseers. In noting the happy effects of Edgecombe's spirited interest in agriculture, there is not one which affords us more pleasure, than the cheering prospect it opens to the young men of our county, destined to become overseers. Instead of the former wearing-out-of-mind in noticing and remembering mere practical minutiae, taught by proprietors nearly as ignorant as themselves, the great principles

of agricultural science now give comprehensive scope and ennobling exercise to their minds, and engender hopeful energy and promising perseverance. These remarks were suggested by their applicability to the gentlemanly overseers of Hope Lodge and Panola Farms.

Pitt County.

We are pleased to be able to notice the organization of an Agricultural society in this county. Such evidences of progress in the fundamental science of national and individual prosperity, we always hail with joy—particularly when they proceed from an adjoining county. And we feel confident that Pitt, once on the proper track, will go on prospering and to prosper, until it becomes an ornament to our State. Let but the members follow in the footsteps of their President, bend their energies to the work, and go at it with a hopeful determination, and they will surely succeed.

The Society was organized on the 27th ult., and the following officers elected.

Jno. S. Brown, President.
Benja. Daniel, Vice Presid'ts.
Dr. Elias J. Blount,
Richard E. Rives,
Dr. C. J. O'Hagan,
Wm. D. Moye, Recording Secretary.
David R. Wallace, Corresponding Sec'y.
Willie Brown, Treasurer.

The Farmer's Journal.

Dr. TOMPKINS.

The first number of this work is on our table, and after a careful examination of its contents, we take pleasure in recommending it to the farming public of Edgecombe. The selections are in good taste, the editorials creditable to Dr. Tompkins.

There are several reasons why the Journal should be patronized. It is the only work of the kind in the State, it has sprung up in our own region, and moreover it is edited by a native born citizen of Edgecombe.

Dr. Tompkins served his apprenticeship at the University, in company with half a dozen or more of Edgecombe's young men, and they accord to him a character for energy and ability, which will carry the Journal triumphantly through, if sufficiently patronized in the start.

What though you take the American Farmer, the Working Farmer, the Southern Planter or Southern Cultivator? You surely can afford another dollar to support a North Carolina Agricultural paper. Ten dollars spent for Agricultural information will return you more money, than any ten dollars you can spend in any way we know of. Come then farmers of Edgecombe to the support of Dr. Tompkins and his paper. There are five or six hundred of you fully able to subscribe double and treble the amount of a year's subscription, and it behooves the old county to sustain the reputation she is rapidly acquiring. In no way can she do it half so well as by keeping well posted up in farming matters. Let not Edgecombe desert her son in this, the hour of need, but come manfully up and give us your names.

Godley's Lady's Book.

The last number of this, the Lady's leading periodical is superior even to its former interesting numbers. The number of engravings and the amount of matter are both considerably increased in quantity and quality.

The names of our best magazine contributors adorn the numerous titles of its varied and elegant literary articles; and the engravings are chastely ornate and beautiful.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE SOUTHERNER.

April 15th, 1852.

Mr. Editor: It appears from the columns of the last number of your paper, that our Whig friends, alias the "Spartan band" of this county, have lately held a political meeting. We do not complain of the spirit of courtesy, which prompted you to publish their proceedings, but we think the proceedings themselves are justly subject to criticism; and with your permission, we shall have a word or two to say.

As the meeting was not held in public and therefore no opportunity was afforded the community at large to know who composed it, it is to be regretted that the names of the persons present were not set down in the record of its actings and doings—as thereby our Whig friends, who profess such fervency of devotion to principle, might have furnished the "rest of mankind" with at least one instance, in the history of their party, of a perfect concurrence between doctrine and practice or precept and example, which in these degenerate times would have been truly refreshing. Let us be understood. It is well known, that it is a cardinal maxim of the Whig creed, that no office holder should be allowed to take part or participate in political-party meetings, lest to use the stereotyped language of their orators and presses, "the patronage of office might be brought in conflict with the freedom of elections." Now, had it appeared from the proceedings of the meeting, that no person, who held office, was present or participated therein, all ground for suspicion of belief to the contrary would have been entirely removed. As it is, some evil-minded and captious democrats do not hesitate to charge, that the Post Master of the "beautiful village" of Tarborough was then and there. Let us be understood again. We disclaim any intention, to do so great injustice to our Whig friends, as to suppose for one moment that they have been guilty of such flagrant inconsistency for two reasons, each of which is conclusive in itself,—first, they are "all honorable men" and we rather choose to wrong the dead, to wrong ourselves, than to wrong such honorable men,"—and secondly, we do not believe and "fire cannot melt our opinion" out of us, that the meeting was composed of any but the worthy President and Secretary. We therefore repeat, if others were present, it is greatly to be deplored that their names were not published.

In what we have already written, we have performed the pleasing and grateful task of vindicating the consistency of our Whig friends, and right gladly would we be spared the condemnation, which in spite of our partialities, a love for truth and even-handed justice compels us to bestow on some of the resolutions,—but we will not "dip our pen in gall."

If we were cynical in our nature, we might with propriety complain of the resolutions on many grounds. We might say of their style, that they were ungrammatical, unmeaning, verbose and turgid, and yet tame and spiritless. We might censure their taste, as being self-laudatory, for our whig friends must remember that while we have claimed and exercised the right above, of praising and defending them, it is a privilege we can by no means concede to ourselves; and we might condemn them for heterogeneity in mixing up so many different subjects, and especially for the downright inpropriety of embracing matters, which do not belong to party, in a party meeting called for party purposes. But we rather choose to pass over all these minor points and come at once to the consideration of the propositions involved in two of their Resolutions—Nos. 2 and 7,—and of these in the order in which we have mentioned them. Resolution 2nd is as follows:

"2nd. Resolved, That we view the whig party as the great National conservative party in the Union, and whatever of enlightened progress has marked our career as a nation, has found its sturdiest advocate in the whig ranks."

If there be any meaning in these words, our whig friends must be understood to admit that since we became a nation, there has been such a thing as "enlightened progress" in matters of state, and to insist that the whig party, if not the sole author of that progress, has been its main prop and support. In what consists this "enlightened progress" is about as "clear as mud." Do our whig friends refer to changes in the Constitutions or organic laws of the General and State Governments, which have taken place since the origin of their party. It must be recollected, that the term Whig was used as a designation of party, for the first time in the history of the General Government, during and towards the close of the administration of that remarkable and eminent man, Gen'l Jackson. Since that period there has been no modification or alteration of the Constitution of the United States, of which we are apprised—to be sure, we used to hear of the one-term principle and the abolishment of the Veto power, and it may be, that our whig friends meant an "enlightened progress" which is to be, and not one that has already taken place; but unfortunately for this position, these two changes are the only ones the whig party ever pretended to advocate, and they have long since become "obsolete ideas"—besides this very meeting proposes to run for Fillmore for a second term.

That alterations have been made in the fundamental laws of several of the States since 1830, is conceded—but whether

they have proved to be "enlightened progress," and if so, what share the Whig party, more than the Democratic party, had in their inception and consummation, remains to be shown: and if we mistake not, able and intelligent as we gladly concede our Whig friends to be, the labors of Sisyphus would be light in comparison with his, who should venture on the task.

But perhaps our Whig friends had no allusion to fundamental changes, but to laws or measures enacted by Congress or the State Legislatures, or both. If our memory be correct, about the time and just after the whig party *co nomine* sprung into life, the main and indeed the all-absorbing questions, between it and the democratic party, were on the subject of the fiscal policy of the General Government, the former sustaining a re-charter of the Bank of the United States and a protective tariff, and the latter opposing both. Under the blows of the stalwart "old hero" the Bank alias the "monster" soon succumbed, and went down to the "Tomb of the Capulets"—and after a longer but not a fiercer struggle, the protective principle has been effectually overthrown. Now, if we could suppose that our whig friends meant by "progress," a backward step or motion, or in other words, that their party had crawled, then indeed we should be able to understand the ground of their self-laudation. We have the authority of Mr. Webster, (the God-like,) the great expounder *par excellence* of the Constitution, and in our humble judgment incomparably the greatest man in the whig ranks, and we dare say as patriotic as any, that a Bank of the United States "is an obsolete idea;" and bold indeed must be the legislator in this country, who shall attempt to revive the principle of protection for its own sake. If then the abandonment of erroneous doctrines be "enlightened progress" and that be the sense in which our whig friends have used the term, we concede that they are entitled to some praise; but as we have said before, we do not intend to allow them the privilege of bestowing it upon themselves.

But there is an old saying that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander;" and as we have quoted Mr. Webster as authority in one instance, it is due to truth to state, that he has lately said of himself that "he takes no step backwards." As crawling is according to his own showing is no part of his nature, and his pride of opinion (although the fact be otherwise) will not suffer him to acknowledge that he has ever retrograded; and as we are taught by another trite maxim that "birds of a feather flock together," we shall not be accused of a want of liberality towards our whig friends, in supposing that they did not intend to claim credit for themselves or their party on any such ground; on the contrary, it is fair to infer that they too, would deny in words, that they had in any instance taken the back track. Well, in the name of all the gods at once, let us ask what forward movement of the whig party has occurred since 1830? What old measure have they revived, or what new one have they originated, enlightened or unenlightened? We boldly answer, none, none; and we defy our whig friends to produce the proofs to the contrary. It is true they have passed a bankrupt law, but they repealed it at the very next session of the same Congress. If there was a forward movement here, there was also a backward one; like the famous feat of Xerxes, it was a march up the hill and a march down the hill, on the same side. If it was an enlightened measure, it ought to have been retained on the statute book; if not, it should never have been adopted. If this be a specimen of "enlightened progress," we pray to be saved from its blessings in future, and our whig friends are welcome to make the most of it.

There is still another view of the matter, which convicts our whig friends of a most glaring absurdity—if in the history of the action of our government, Federal and State, all the instances of "enlightened progress" which have occurred, either originated with or derived their support mainly from the whig party, as that party had no existence prior to 1830, it follows as the night the day, that they have taken it upon themselves to affirm, that there was no such thing as "enlightened progress" before that time; and that the intervening period, from Washington's administration down, was one, if not of actual barbarism, at best of inactivity and stand-still-ism.

But we shall be told perhaps by our whig friends, that we have given too narrow a construction to the language of the resolution under consideration, and that the whig party although not known by that name before 1830, dated its origin as far back as the close of Washington's administration—that it is one of the two great parties which divided the people of the country in the days of the elder Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and which were then respectively called Federalists and Republicans—that

before their party assumed the name of whig, it had brought forward and consummated all the measures of "enlightened progress," whether organic or legislative, to which human institutions are capable of attaining,—and that as it has since been impossible to effect any improvement, they did not intend to claim any merit, except for what was done before—"Are you there, old Tru-penny?"—Well, let us see how stands the case, on this new tack.

The administrations of Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and the younger Adams, were all that preceded that of Gen. Jackson. Throughout the whole of the intervening period, there were but two great or leading parties in the country, the one called federalists—the other republicans generally, occasionally democrats. These elected Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, each of whom served eight years or two terms—those the two Adams', each of whom served four years or one term.

We will not insult the spirit of the age in which we live, by instituting a comparison between the principles and practices of these two parties—it is sufficient to say, that if the federalists achieved any measures which deserved to be classed under the head of "enlightened progress," they were most unfortunate in not being appreciated as they merited, and that they rendered themselves so odious, that like the ass which put on the lion's skin, they sought to disguise their principles by doffing their old and donning a new name. Whether they are destined to greater success than their long-eared prototype, is a question which the future alone can answer.

Now the turning point is, with which of these two parties, the federalists or the republicans or democrats, is the modern whig party identical—if with the former, then we have got our whig friends "as sure as shootings;" but if with the latter, they have got us, that's all.

We will not stultify ourselves, by wasting time and paper to prove that Federalism and whigism are one and the same thing. What though, there are hundreds and thousands now in the whig ranks, who fancy that they are sustaining the principles of Mr. Jefferson, the great founder of the democratic faith? Shade of Jefferson, "forgive them!" for like the persecutors of the Saviour, "they know not what they do." What though, in the list of delegates appointed by this very meeting, to the State Convention, the name of Thomas Jefferson Stewart appears in bold relief? We mean no disparagement to that gentleman, when we say, that it by no means follows because he is named after him, that he either understands or approves the principles of Mr. Jefferson. By the way, we must be allowed to call attention to the fact, that of about twenty delegates appointed by the meeting, one half bear names containing three words, and that only the initial letters of the middle word is given in every other instance. Whether the distinction was accidental, or the worthy Secretary had a design, we leave it to others to decide. To conclude all we have to say on resolution, No. 2, we will merely add, that until some man of a well established character for intelligence and fairness, or some respectable Press can be found in the whig party, who or which lauds the principles of Jefferson and denounces those of the elder Adams, we will not listen with patience to the silly ravings of underlings, who imagine they are the Simon Pure republicans or democrats, and that the democrats have turned federalists.

Resolution No. 7 will be considered in a communication for next week's paper.

Fishing Creek,
Alias, Old Six-Spur.

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Union.

Position of Parties

In the House of Representatives on the Maintenance of the Compromise.

We place in our columns to-day a carefully-prepared analysis, both political and sectional, of the votes given on Monday last in the House of Representatives on the Compromise resolutions presented by Messrs. Jackson and Hillyer.

The resolution presented by Mr. Jackson reads as follows:

"Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose, included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions growing out of that provision of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the Compromise, and of questions gen-

erally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous."

The resolution presented by Mr. Hillyer reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the series of measures passed during the first session of the 31st Congress, known as the Compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be regarded, maintained, and executed, such."

On the motion to amend Mr. Jackson's resolution by adding to it the resolution of Mr. Hillyer, the vote stood as follows:

Affirmative.
Northern democrats 36
Southern democrats 32
Southern whigs 29
Northern whigs 19

Total. 106

Negative.
Northern democrats 25
Southern democrats 19
Southern whig 1
Northern whigs 29

Total. 74

After the adoption of Mr. Hillyer's amendment, the House determined to vote separately on the adoption of each of the resolutions.

Mr. Jackson's resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

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Northern democrats 36
Southern democrats 32
Southern whigs 29
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It will be perceived that if the vote of Mr. Jackson's resolution had depended upon the vote of the northern democrats only, it would have been sustained by the triumphant majority of 35 to 22—that is, by a majority of nearly two to one.

Had the fate of the same resolution depended upon the vote of northern whigs only, it would have been sustained by a majority of 30 to 7—more than four to one.

MARKETS.

TARBORO' MARKET, April 17.
Tar river is again in boatable order. The steamer Anidas arrived here on Tuesday last, and on Thursday, making her regular trips. The river however is falling. Business is rather dull, and prices of produce without material change.

Turpentine—Virgin dip, \$2 90; O. dip, \$2 25 to \$2 30.
Scape 40 cts. per 100 lbs.
Tar, \$1 per barrel.
Corn, \$2 75 to \$3 per bbl.
Bacon, 11 to 12 1/2 cts.
Lard, 11 to 12 1/2 cts.
Cotton, 7 cts.

Fish—Cut Herrings, \$7 50—M. lets, \$6 50 per bbl.

Washington Market, April 18.
N. Stores—The price of Dip Turp. has advanced 10c. per bbl. We quote O. Turp. at \$2 65, Scape \$1 35, Tar \$1 20—with an active demand.

Newbern Market, April 14.
Turpentine.—This article has come slowly the past week. There is an advance however in price, and dip would command \$2 75 to \$2 80, and scape \$1 75 to \$1 80.
Tar.—\$1 25 to \$1 30.
Corn.—A lot of 50 bbls. from Cape Neuse sold this morning at 57 cts. per bushel.

Meal.—Sales at 70 cts. by the lot.
Peas.—Clay Peas sold this morning at 55 cts. per bushel. No sales of other kinds.
Bacon.—A sale of 150 Hams this morning at 10 1/2 cts.
Lard.—Sales at 10 1/2 cts by the bbl.

Wilmington Market, April 14.
Turpentine.—On Saturday about 650 bbls. being the first arrival of a large quantity for some days, sold at 2 50 per cwt, and 1 55 for Lard. Monday receipts; yesterday about 30 bbls.